

THE DAILY BANNER TIMES

VOL. IV. PRICE THREE CENTS

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1897.

TEN CENTS PER WEEK, NO. 200

Gold Stamping.

HAVE YOUR NAME STAMPED ON YOUR
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THE
Beckett Book Bindery,
BANNER TIMES.

Paul's Mucilage.



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safety mucilage
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Buy a Bottle Paul's Ink

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AUTOMATIC SAFETY BOTTLE.

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Banner Times,
Greencastle, Ind.

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bring relief from the sweltering heat
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and restore your energy. The greatest
comfort and pleasure in lake travel is
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LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR
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Sailings between Chicago and Mackinac
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The new steel steamship "Manitou" is
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Rush and N. Water St., Chicago

Tony's Local Market.

Furnished the DAILY BANNER TIMES
daily by R. W. Allen, manager of At
this Jordan's poultry house:

Hens..... 45¢
Spring (75) Chickens..... 13¢
Cocks..... 13¢
Turkey hens..... 35¢
Turkey toms..... 35¢
Geese, f. & over..... 35¢
Eggs, fresh subject to handling..... 7¢
Butter good..... 5¢

The BANNER TIMES telephone news
number is 95. Remember it when you
have an item. We want the news.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the
intrinsic value of
Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Merit in medicine means the power to
cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual
and unequalled curative power and there-
fore it has true merit. When you buy
Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according
to directions, to purify your blood, or
cure any of the many blood diseases, you
are morally certain to receive benefit.
The power to cure is there. You are not
trying an experiment. It will make your
blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus
drive out the germs of disease, strengthen
the nerves and build up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best, in fact—the One True Blood Purifier.
Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Do not purge, pain or
gripe. All druggists.

DAILY BANNER TIMES

M. J. BECKETT, Publisher
HARRY M. SMITH, Managing Editor

Telephones:

COUNTING ROOM..... 62
EDITORIAL ROOM..... 95

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year in advance..... \$5.00
Six months..... 2.50
Three months..... 1.25
One month..... .50
Per week by Carrier..... .10

When delivery is made by carrier, all sub-
scription accounts are to be paid to them as
they call and receipt for same.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We publish, and are glad to get the same,
when they are news, free brief notices of
deaths, births and marriages, but we charge
for extended obituaries, lodge and society
resolutions and cards of thanks, and will pub-
lish none such unless payment or satisfac-
tory arrangement therefor is made in ad-
vance.

Published every afternoon except Sunday
at the BANNER TIMES office, corner Vine and
Franklin streets.

Changes for display advertisements must be
made in by 10 o'clock a. m. each day. Read-
ing advertisements will be received each day
up to 1 o'clock p. m.

Where delivery is irregular please report
same promptly at publication office.

Specimen copies mailed free on application.

ADVERTISING RATES:

DISPLAY.

Per inch, first insertion..... 25¢
" " each subsequent insertion..... 15¢
" " per month..... \$1.00

Guaranteed position charged 25 per cent
to 100 per cent extra. Position not guaranteed
for advertisements of less than five inches
No discount for time or space; five per cent
allowed when payment accompanies order.

READING NOTES.

Brevier type, per line, 5 c. One line para-
graphs charged as occupying two lines space.
The following rates will be allowed only
when cash accompanies order.

25 lines..... 4 cents per line
50 "..... 3 " " "
100 "..... 2 " " "
250 "..... 1 " " "
500 "..... .50 " " "

Address all communications to
THE DAILY BANNER TIMES,
Greencastle, Ind.

THE Postmaster crop will ripen
early this year and a big harvest
is expected. Postmaster General
Gary has announced that the com-
missions of all the postmasters that
expire between this date and July
15th, will be considered as having
already expired, and their succe-
sors appointed as early as possible.
This does not indicate any change
in the policy of allowing postmas-
ters to serve a full term of four
years, unless there are causes for
removal, but it is desired that
where immediate changes are to be
made, the new official shall, so far
as possible, be in charge of their
offices at the beginning of the new
fiscal year, July 1.

"The heavy production of Amer-
ican tin," says a prominent trade
journal, "is unsettling the market."
Yet but a few years ago, says the
Cincinnati Commercial Gazette,
democratic newspapers proved with
absolute conclusiveness that tin
could not be made in this country.
Republican policy has created a
new industry, just as a republican
administration is today pointing
out to American farmers how they
can raise a new crop worth \$100-
000,000 a year by cultivating the
sugar beet.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, the
finest liver and bowel regulator ever
made.

I. U. HUMBLD.

The Bloomington Crowd of Bluff-
ers Out-Played Everywhere.

I. U. is defeated, Dailey is
knocked out, the pride of Bloom-
ington is humbled and DePauw is
again at the top and wins easily
the state championship in base
ball. I. U. was outplayed at all
points, nearly doubled at the bat,
easily outclassed on the bases and
DePauw had fewer errors. The
game was one of the kind that
keeps the interest on the jump
without cessation. There was
enough hard hitting to suit the
cranks and enough fine fielding and
sensational playing to suit the most
critical fan. The game was wit-
nessed by about one thousand peo-
ple. Of these three hundred were
from Bloomington, the others be-
ing loyal DePauw supporters.
Bloomington brought a band but
they paled into insignificance be-
side our own Silver Leaf. The
base drum bore the title "Mechan-
ics band" and they played like
blacksmiths, and besides some one
in one of the numerous scraps threw
a brick through that drum head.

There were a lot of Bloomington
ruffians in the crowd and they came
hunting trouble. They easily
found it as a number of Green-
castle toughs made spectacles of
themselves and it was knock down,
drag out among these rowdies all
afternoon. There was never a
cleaner lot of ball playing done in
this or any other Indiana city than
that of Monday. The players
played like gentlemen and not one
of them questioned any of Frank
Foreman's decisions. He kept
them busy, and though there was
intense rivalry there was no trou-
ble between the two nines. I was
a hard fought contest from the
word go and no college game in In-
diana was more bitterly contested.

DePauw scored first in the sec-
ond, on bases on balls and a fumble,
the first inning being a blank.
I. U. went them one better in the
third Wilson and Moore hitting
safely. In but two other innings
did I. U. score—the fifth and sixth.
Pulse kept their hits well scattered
in all the other innings. In the
fifth Moore sent the ball over the
deep center field fence for a home
run, the longest hit ever seen here.

This was followed in the sixth by
three runs on a hit, and an out to
center on which two scored. I. U.
was ahead at this point. In the
fourth DePauw jumped on Dailey,
the I. U. pet, and nearly knocked
him out of the box. Haynes drew
a base on balls and Pulse, Haskell,
Higert and Bohn followed with hits.
When the clouds rolled by DePauw
had sent four runs in. They were
blanked in the fifth but scored in
every inning after that. One in
the sixth, two in the seventh, one
in the eighth and two in the ninth.
It ended "seven-come eleven" and
DePauw had the eleven end of it.
DePauw wants nothing better than
such a soft mark as Dailey, as he is
pie. He and Harris worked hard
but they were out-classed. Pulse
and Zink played all around them.
Pulse was at his best and Zink was
a stone wall. Haynes, Haskell,
Pulse, Ruick and Bohn led the bat-
ting for DePauw, while Moore was
the article for I. U. DePauw had
fifteen men left on bases which
shows that luck was against her.
The features were Moore's batting,
Pulse's pitching and the lightning
double play by DePauw in the
ninth.

The contest was a grand battle
and DePauw won it strictly on its
merits. Foreman umpired impar-
tially and there is no excuse for a
howl from Bloomington about
"robbed by the umpire." It won't
go this time.

The Bloomington World inti-
mates today that three of the um-
pire's decisions favored DePauw
but that is all wrong. Indiana

lost and it is hard for its team or
its backers to get the word defeat
through their craniums. They will
have to grow accustomed to it as it
will come their way frequently next
year. They are on the toboggan
in athletics. The score as scored
by G. D. Cooper follows:

DePauw		R	H	O	A	E
Haynes, cf.	1	2	3	0	0	
Pulse, p.	2	2	2	4	0	
Haskell, 2b.	2	3	1	1	0	
Higert, rf.	3	1	0	0	0	
Bohn, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	
Conklin, 1b.	0	2	11	2	0	
Ruick, 3b.	1	3	0	1	1	
Zink, c.	0	8	1	0	1	
Coro, 1b.	1	0	0	3	1	
Totals	11	15	27	12	2	

Indiana		R	H	O	A	E
Moore, 1b.	2	3	7	0	0	
Harris, c.	0	0	12	1	0	
Dailey, p.	0	0	1	3	0	
Pitcher, s.	0	1	2	7	2	
Marriott, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	
Streaker, cf.	1	0	1	0	0	
Knepper, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0	
Wilson, 3b.	1	1	3	0	1	
Newman, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	
Totals	7	8	27	13	3	

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
DePauw 0 1 0 4 0 1 2 1 2-11
Indiana 0 0 2 0 2 3 0 0 0-7
Earned runs, DePauw 3, Indiana 2;
stolen bases, DePauw 6; two base hits,
DePauw 5, Indiana 1; home run,
Moore; passed balls, Harris 2, Zink 1;
bases on balls, by Pulse 2, Dailey 9;
hit by pitcher, Pulse 1, Dailey 1; struck
out, by Pulse 7, by Dailey 8; left on
bases DePauw 15, Indiana 6; double
plays, Corn and Zink, Conklin, Zink;
time two hours.

A Cowardly Assault.

A young student of Indiana Uni-
versity was the victim of an as-
sault yesterday on Jackson street
that was cowardly in the extreme.
The student was a small fellow and
was endeavoring to get away from
a crowd of local lads about his
size who were geying him. While
his attention was thus attracted a
ruffian ran across the street and
struck him a hard blow over the
head with a club. It was a cow-
ard's act and wholly unjustifiable.
The youth was picked up by kindly
hands and assisted down town.
The police arrested a young man
by the name of John Chadd and they
believe they have the right
party. Chadd will be filed against
for assault and battery with intent.
If he proves to be the real culprit
he should be given the extent of
the law as the attack was of the
lowest, most contemptible sort.
The student's name was Pepper
and his home is at Butler, Ind.

Real Estate Transfers.

C. W. Hodgkin to Wm H Mahan et al
land in Russellville, \$750.
Wm A Mahan to Wm H Mahan et al
land in Russellville, \$250.

Everybody says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most won-
derful medical discovery of the age, pre-
sents and refreshing to the taste, acts gently
and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels,
cleansing the entire system, dispels colds,
cure headache, fever, indigestion, constipation
and biliousness. Please buy and try a box
of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and
guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

National League Games.

Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 0.
Louis 8, Brooklyn 1.
Baltimore 4, St. Louis 2.
Cleveland 7, Washington 0.
New York 10, Chicago 6.
Boston 4, Pittsburgh 0.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Milwaukee 7, Indianapolis 6.
Columbus 9, Kansas City 0.
Grand Rapids 10, Minneapolis 9.
Detroit-St. Paul, rain.

County Commissioners.

The county commissioners have
granted liquor license to John F.
Tucker, Roachdale; and Newt
Chapman, Bainbridge.

The remonstrance cases will be
heard Thursday and Friday.
The petition of E. E. Mannan for
highway in Cloverdale township
was granted and I. S. Peek, R. S.
Davis and M. C. Bridges appointed
viewers to meet July 22.

For Sale—Good Jersey milk cow.
Apply of Dr. Terrell at office on Vine
street. 2t

Latest styles of millinery at reduced
prices at L. V. Hamrick's Friday and
Saturday, June 11 and 12, also June 13,
19, No. 6 S. Jackson street. 200 & w1

DePauw University.

This Column Records the Best
News in College Circles.

The rioting at the ball park yes-
terday was not the work of the In-
diana or DePauw students. Like
the players of these teams the
students acted like gentlemen, and
ladies, and while there was the
usual friendly rivalry it was kept
within bounds. The rioting was
done by a lot of toughs, some from
Bloomington, some from Green-
castle and some from the country.
Those engaged in the disgraceful
work seemed to care but little for
themselves or for the public, and
after inciting a fight they easily
ran around to other parts of the
crowd eluding the officers. Though
the feeling was intense between the
two universities the students and
supporters of the teams held their
enthusiasm within reasonable
bounds.

Among the reunions of the week
was that of the Alpha Phi frater-
nity held Saturday evening at the
Halfway house. It was the 10th
anniversary of the local Gamma
chapter and a splendid time is re-
ported. Among those present from
a distance were Misses Bartholo-
mew and Black, Valparaiso; Lena
Davis, Poseyville; Myrtle Bruner,
Wabash; Ruth Coolidge, Kendall-
ville; Nellie Cook, Logansport;
Lola Peyton, Covington; Anna
Hayward, Terre Haute; Sallie
Hornbaker, Crawfordville and
Dora Reaville, Flat Rock, Ill.
There was a drive, a banquet,
toasts and music.

Joe Pulse who pitched the season
out so grandly for DePauw will
spend the summer at his home in
Anderson assisting his father who
is a contractor there. He will not
play professional ball.

The following is the menu of the
alumni luncheon at noon today at
Ladies hall:

First Course.	Crackers
Toast Cheese	Sliced Ham
Chicken	Turkey French Dressing
Sauces	Sweet Pickles
Saratoga Chips	Radishes
Second Course.	Rusks
Neapolitan Cream	
Strawberries Whipped Cream	
Angel Cake	Macaroons
Choc. Squares	Cocoa

Milk
Prof. Schlicher, at the head of
Latin and German in State Nor-
mal, and his wife, spent Sunday
with F. W. Hanawalt. These three
were together in the faculty of Mt.
Morris college a few years since.

In response to the numerous in-
quiries that have been made, Prof.
Brown announces that the observ-
atory will be open again this eve-
ning if clear from 8 to 10. The
planet Saturn will be the only ob-
ject shown.

Hon. A. J. Beveridge, of Indiana-
polis, arrived this afternoon and
will deliver the alumni address to-
night.

The class of '97 has secured the
Ringgold band of Terre Haute for
a band concert on east campus to-
night at 9:30. After the concert
refreshments will be served in east
college to the immediate friends of

the class and university. The class
is at considerable expense in secur-
ing this band and the citizens
should appreciate this treat.

The alumni luncheon at noon
was a most enjoyable affair, in fact
it was one of the best ever held.
There was a large crowd present.
The class of '97 was welcomed by
President Gobin and Mr. Ewing,
president of the class responded.
There were impromptu speeches by
several of the alumni present.

The class day exercises of the
senior class occurred this after-
noon. The exercises were called
"The Council of the Gods," a
"Tragically Tragic Tragedy" in
three Spasms." More will appear to-
morrow of its features. A large
audience had gathered at two o'clock
to hear the fun.

When bilious or constive, eat a Cas-
carets, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed
10c, 25c.

Harris Elected.

The balloting for county super-
intendent varied and fluctuated all
Monday afternoon with but little
change. Day received five votes at
several times and Lane continued
to hold the republican vote to a
man. The trustees adjourned for
lunch at six o'clock and there were
but few ballots taken after that
hour, seventy having previously
been cast. In the evening the
court house ring and prominent
democratic workers assembled and
the machine was put in motion. To
any one acquainted with the court
house gang's methods it was at
once patent that a settlement would
soon be reached. Such was the
case. The democratic trustees
went into the judge's private room
and held a long caucus. Before
this prominent members of the ring
had plucked them aside one by one
and the orders from headquarters
were to unite on Harris. This was
done with alacrity and the gang
again down the country boys and
gives another fat office to a town
candidate. Five of the eight
county officers elected at the late
county election were town fellows
and now the very next office to fill
goes to another of the gang's friends
and the country boys get nothing.
The four defeated ones now know
that what the BANNER TIMES told
them last week is true—the court
house crowd's candidate won and
his name is Harris. Mr. Harris
was elected just at nine o'clock on
the 79th ballot, receiving the eight
democratic votes while E. T. Lane
received the six republican.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and
bowels. Never sicken, weaken or
gripe. 10c.

Commencement Program.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.
7:30 p. m. Reunion of the society of
the Alumni; Address by Hon. Albert
J. Beveridge, class of '85, Indianapolis;
Poem by Mr. Hubert M. Skinner, class
of '74, Chicago.

9 a. m. Reunions of various classes
and fraternities.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

Commencement day. 10 a. m. Ad-
dress before the class of 1897 by Rev. N.
D. Hillis, D. D., of Chicago; conferring
degrees by Chancellor Bowman and
President Gobin.

Subscriptions for any magazine
or paper taken at this office. We
will save you money.

For Envelopes see
THE BANNER TIMES PRINTERS.

Cubanola

Long Havana Filler

Select Sumatra Wrapper Meets Every
Requirement of a First-Class Cigar. Only
Five Cts. Ask your dealer for Cubanola

A. KIEFER DRUG COMPANY, Sole Distributors, Indianapolis

THE HOURS.

Behind each hour there always lies another
More like the first than brother unto
brother,
And thought can never find the first
one or the last,
In endless future or in endless past.

No ending to the line and no beginning,
Simply the clock of time forever ringing.
A solemn fog bell tolling everlastingly
Above the wan waves of a level sea!

What does it mean, this ceaseless, sad
procession
Of hours? No halt, no change, no retrogression,
No haste, no swerving, no delaying, no retreat!
Each like the last as pendulum beat to beat.

The earth and moon grow ever old and older,
And human hearts grow warmer or grow colder,
While stealthy death creeps up all ties to sever,
The hours move in unbroken file forever.

For they alone are free from all mutation,
Exempt alike from death and from creation;
They pass, and pass, and pass, and pass, and pass,
To infinite and imminent eternity.

Charles F. Johnson, in The Outlook.

CHICORY CULTURE.

Planting and Cultivating.—Planting should not begin until the soil is properly warmed and the danger from heavy frost is past. Ordinarily, from the 1st to the 20th of May is the most favorable time. Seed at the rate of one to one and one-half pounds to the acre. The seeds should not be placed more than three-fourths of an inch below the surface of the ground, and in case the soil is wet, one-half inch is sufficient. If planted deeper the young plants have not strength enough to reach the surface. The planting is best done by means of a garden drill. The greatest care must be taken not to crack the seed, and a drill that will avoid this should be selected. The planter should drop about four seeds at a time. If there is likely to be a scarcity of help when seeded, it may be well to plant the seed on only a portion of the land at one time, allowing an interval of a week to elapse before planting another portion. If the cultivation is to be done by horse power, the rows are best drilled eighteen or twenty inches apart, so as to admit of a horse walking between them; but should it be intended to use only hand cultivation, it will be more economical to have the rows twelve or fourteen inches apart, thus minimizing the amount of land it will be necessary to go over with the hoe. In case a crust forms on the surface after planting, and before the plants are up, it is apt to do if a hard rain occurs at that time, it will be necessary to break up the crust, in order that the young plants may reach through. For this purpose a hand hoe may be used, or the light harrow before spoken of, or a special form of cultivator, with spoked wheels, can be used to good advantage by having the wheels follow the drill marks. This should be done as soon as the crust has formed. The sooner the cultivation is begun after the plants are up the better. Cultivating is best done by means of one of the special cultivators made for sugar beet or chicory cultivation. If such an instrument is not at hand, a garden cultivator or a hand hoe may be used. The shovels should be run about two inches from the row when the plant is young, and further away as the leaves of the plant spread. The depth of cultivation should also be changed during the season, being shallow at first (about two inches) and increasing to six inches at the last cultivation. Do not hill the plants, but keep the surface level. It will be necessary to cultivate every eight or ten days in order to keep control of the weeds. A crust formed after a rain should be promptly broken up. Do not cease cultivating until the chicory has full possession of the ground. Whether or not a horse or hand cultivator is used, it will be necessary to make use of the hand hoe. Two or three days after the plants have been thinned out the ground should be well stirred with a hoe, removing all weeds between the plants and leaving the soil finely pulverized to a depth of two or three inches. This should be repeated often enough to keep the weeds out of the rows, and should be deeper as the plants become larger. After the regular cultivation has been discontinued, if the season is a wet one, the weeds will often start to grow. These should be removed by a hand hoe. This may be necessary as late as September.

Separating, or Thinning Out.—When the plants attain a size sufficient to allow of their being pulled conveniently, they must be removed so as to leave only one plant standing at a distance of from four to six inches in the row. If the stand is thick when they first come up it will be easier to cut them out in bunches with a narrow hoe, and remove all but one from these bunches by hand. If two plants are either their roots combined will be as much as one properly de- will also increase the labor. The operation of thinning should be completed before the plants are young enough to injure the soil. A day or are up it may and is good

or poor. If the latter, the bare spaces in the rows should be replanted.

Harvesting.—The implement best adapted to harvesting the roots is the beet loosener. This breaks the connection of the roots with the soil, so that they can be pulled by hand. Another way, but not so convenient, is to run a plow beside the row so as to expose the root on one side. The tops are cut off the roots at the base of the bottom set of leaves. A corn knife is generally used for this purpose. Ordinarily the roots are matured by Oct. 1st. An indication of ripeness is the disappearance of milk from the root. They should not be harvested until ripe. Harvest as soon after they are ripe as possible, so as to avoid the danger of their being frozen in the ground. Freezing and thawing induce rapid decay. In case the roots are not to be delivered immediately after harvesting they may be stored in the field by piling in ridges four or five feet wide and not over two and one-half feet high. Cover with dry dirt to a depth of four or five inches, or, if the weather becomes very cold, increase the covering to six or eight inches. For a few days after covering leave a point of the ridge uncovered, to allow the warm air to escape. Openings should be left at intervals along the top for ventilation.

General Remarks.—Chicory is a crop requiring careful attention and considerable labor for its successful culture. The cost of raising an acre of roots is about \$30, allowing for the labor of a man and team at \$3 per day, and that of a man alone, \$1.50 per day. Eight tons of roots may be regarded as an average yield, although fifteen or sixteen tons are within range of possibility. The leaves of the plant make a fair cattle food, but should not be cut or pastured off before harvesting. They should not be fed to milk cows, as they make the butter bitter.

Cheap Labor in the Coal Regions.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "The reports which come from the anthracite coal regions of this state concerning the condition of the miners, as it is being revealed to a committee of the legislature, indicate that it is most pitiful and deplorable. The entire coal area appears to be overcrowded with cheap labor, large numbers of the men being able to earn scarcely enough to keep themselves and families from starvation; many of them are suffering from every conceivable form of physical distress, and the prospect of their being able to improve their condition is almost hopelessly gloomy. The chief reason assigned for their wretched state is the great and ruinous competition of the bituminous coal market; but there is another, and, as the Ledger believes, a more potent reason, which is the extraordinary excess of the supply of labor over the demand. In not only the coal, but in the iron districts of the state, the cheap laborers swarm. They represent, with comparatively rare exceptions, the worst results of our defective and improvident immigration laws. They are too commonly of the lowest classes of alien cheap labor, and their numbers are so greatly in excess of the need of them, the necessity of all to earn the means to live is so pressing, and the competition for work so fierce, that they contend, not against the employers for the highest wages, but among each other for the lowest. They have in some places, as appears by the testimony presented to the legislative committee, reduced the wage rate so low that it is scarcely sufficient to provide the necessities of decent, sanitary living. They herd in squalor, subjects of abject penury, and are beset by disease, dirt and hunger. The worst of it is that the evil consequences do not end with their distress and suffering. The low wage rate which these aliens have so generally introduced into the coal and iron industries of the state is likely or certain to become the popular one unless immigration is restrained from everywhere overcrowding our labor market. No more conclusive proofs of the need of reforming our immigration laws are required than are to be found in the sworn statements and visible facts presented during the last few days to the committee, showing the wretched condition of the foreigners herded like cattle in some of the coal fields of Pennsylvania. That which has happened in one or two of our industries is likely to happen in others unless some restriction is provided against the tide of foreign cheap labor which is steadily pouring into our ports. In many places foreign unskilled labor already overflows the fields of industry, and sooner or later foreign skilled labor will, unless the flood be checked, similarly overflow the field of skilled labor. The country suffers even now from the excess of the most undesirable sort of foreign cheap labor, and it is certain to suffer more seriously from it unless a remedy be applied.

Selections of Chicken.

Select dry-picked chickens with firm flesh, yellow skin and smooth yellow legs. Some of the newer varieties have white legs and a whiter skin than the favorite Dominiques, says Mrs. Rorer in Ladies' Home Journal. If a cock the spurs should be small. To judge the age bend the lower part of the breastbone; if soft and pliable under your thumb the chicken is young. If the breastbone is hard the chicken is old. Full-grown poultry have the best flavor and should be used for roasting, boiling, fricasseeing and stewing. These, also, should be used for soup. For frying or pan-frying select spring chickens—that is, chickens four or five months old. Sing them carefully and draw in precisely the same way as a turkey, being very careful not to break the intestines.

A little cream rubbed into black kid gloves will prevent the dye from coming off. It also gives them a nice gloss.

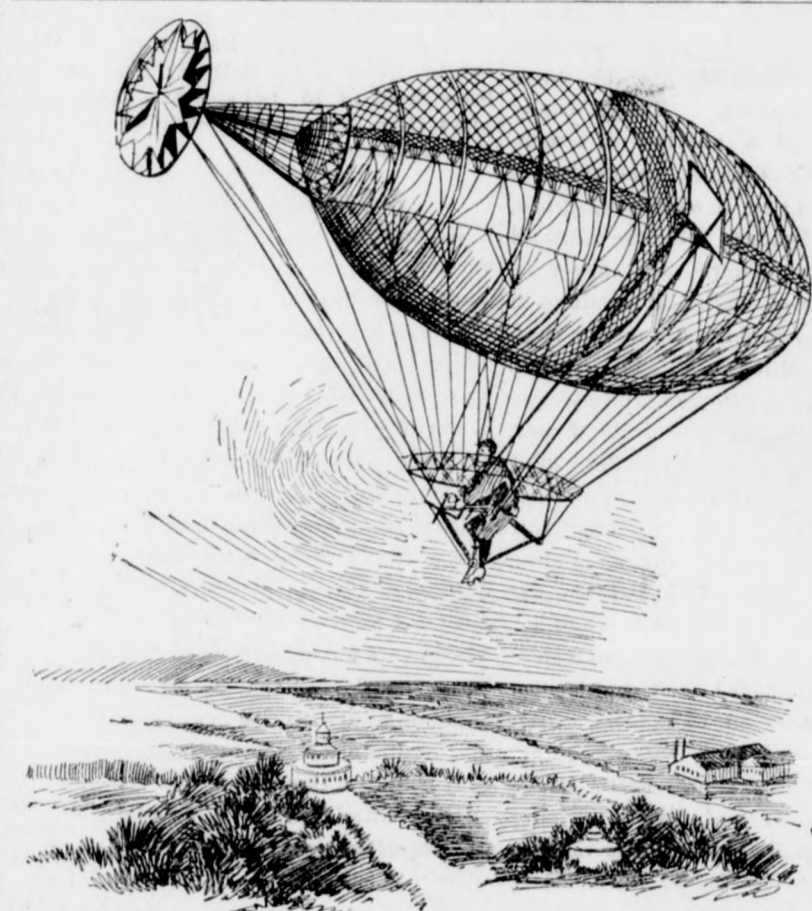
SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Insanity and Tuberculosis Among the Negroes—Coffee as a Disinfectant—Squeezed by Sun and Moon—Microbes in the Food.

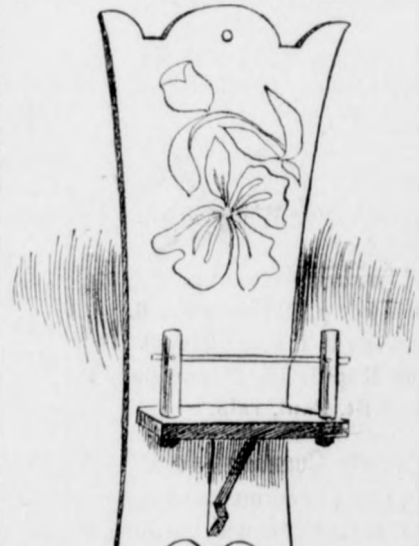
Insanity and Tuberculosis Among Negroes
CORRESPONDENT OF THE LANCET says previously to the abolition of slavery there was very little tuberculosis or insanity in America among the negroes of the southern states, who were observed to enjoy a remarkable immunity from both affections. After emancipation they appeared to quickly lose this immunity, and at the present time are exceedingly susceptible to both. Formerly, although in a state of slavery, they are said to have been well cared for, compelled to lead orderly, regular lives, and kept from dissipation and excess. Freedom removed these restraints, and they quickly plunged into riotous and vicious habits. A physician who has investigated the subject writes in a trans-Atlantic contemporary that "the rapid increase of insanity and consumption in this race is due to a combination of causes and conditions. They have developed a highly insane, consumptive, syphilitic and alcoholic constitution which predisposes them to diseases they were formerly free from. In this disturbed and unstable condition they seem to be totally unable to resist the slightest excitement. Recent mortality returns show that the death rate of the colored people from tuberculosis is three times as high as that of the whites."

Coffee as a Disinfectant.
A year ago a Russian bacteriologist made some experiments for the purpose of determining the influence of coffee in destroying disease germs," says Modern Medicine. "The conclusion was that coffee is to some degree a disinfectant. The disinfectant properties of coffee depend, however, not upon the active principle of coffee, or caffeine, which it contains, but upon the substances developed in the roasting of the coffee. It was found that the various substances for coffee are also germicides, and, like it, develop disinfectant properties during the roasting process. A watery infusion of either coffee or its substitutes was found to be capable of killing the germs of cholera within a few hours, and of typhoid fever in a somewhat longer time. The conclusion should not, however, be drawn from these statements that either coffee or its substitutes are to be considered of value on account of their slight antiseptic properties, as too long a time is required for the destruction of germs by them."



PROF. BARNARD'S BALLOON AIR SHIP.

A Wood Bracket.
Handsome and substantial is a bracket to be made of whitewood after the following measures: Part next to the wall, 13 1/4 inches long, 6 1/2 inches wide above and 5 inches below; curvings at upper and lower edge three-quarters of an inch high; stay 3 1/2 inches high, made of wood one-quarter of an inch thick, fastened in the middle under a crossboard size of the back of bracket; ledge, 2 inches high, of round wooden bars. The wood should be rubbed smooth with sandpaper and painted first with light green enamel color, which must be quite dry before the flower sprig, painted also



with enamel colors, is executed. Two large narcissus blossoms shaded in pink are painted on the back of the bracket, petals made darker inside, and those turned back shaded off lightly to give them a raised appearance. Stalks and leaves, dark green.

Microbes in the Food.

Microbe-free oysters, even if we could get them, are not to be desired, according to a report by Professor W. A. Herdman of University College, Liverpool. Our milk, our bread and cheese, our ham sandwiches and other kinds of food, are teeming with germs, most of them harmless so far as we know, but some of them may be just as bad as any that can be in shellfish. If we were to insist on breathing filtered air and eating nothing but

sterile food, washed down with antiseptic drinks, we should probably die of starvation or something worse. While deprecating extreme measures by sanitary reformers, however, Professor Herdman recommends inspection of shellfish grounds, to insure their practical freedom from sewage. He would also have oysters kept alive in running water for a short time, as experiments show that the living animal in clean water soon gets rid of any disease germs with which it may be infected.

Squeezed by Sun and Moon.
A very curious observation was made by Dr. Nansen during his adventurous journey toward the North Pole concerning the effects of the tides on the floating ice. The worst pressures experienced by his ship, the Fram, when inclosed in ice (except those due to high winds) occurred regularly about the time of new and full moon, the greatest being at the new moon. The reason, the Youth's Companion says, was because the tidal currents near the margin of the polar ice fields drive the floating ice before them, and at new and full moon the tidal attraction of the sun is added to that of the moon, so that they may be said to pull together, and the effect on the sea is increased. Dr. Nansen also observed that the ice does not form by direct freezing on the Polar Sea to a thickness exceeding thirteen feet. That was the maximum noticed by him; but in the ice fields the thickness becomes greatly increased by the piling up of broken masses, under the action of winds and waves. "The massive ice-pack which many explorers have believed to cover the polar area," he said in his recent lecture in London, "has been shattered. Instead of it we have ever-wandering ice fields."

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The Bald Man's Bacillus.

The microbe, that scapegoat of modern science, has to bear the burden of yet another human infirmity, if we may credit the report made by Dr. Sabouraud, to the Dermatological society of Paris. He asserts that premature baldness is chiefly due to the ravages of a bacillus which takes up its abode in the fatty cells lying about the roots of the hair. Whether this parasite consumes the nutriment provided by nature for the support of the capillary crop or secretes a "toxin" that is fatal to the hair's growth, seems to be as yet undecided. The eminent physiologist has succeeded in cultivating the creature after the most approved Pasteurian methods and the fleece of a sheep inoculated with the virus shows bare patches of a most gratifying nature. Now comes the question of the remedy. Shall we all of us have to be vaccinated for baldness, just as we may be for smallpox, rabies, diphtheria, phthisis, bubonic plague and the other ills that flesh is heir to?

It is said that nearly every man takes a longer stride with the right leg than the left, and that in walking a mile the left leg is 88 feet short of the distance covered by its mate.

LIKE HELEN KELLER.

THIS GIRL DOES NOT FEEL HER MISFORTUNE.

Grew Into Womanhood Not Knowing That She Was Different from Others—She Pities Miss Keller—Faith in God.

(Sioux Falls, S. D., Letter.)
INNIE Haguewood, a 17-year-old pupil in the South Dakota school for the deaf and dumb, is the Helen Keller of the west and promises to develop the marvelous capacities for seeing, hearing, speaking while deaf, dumb and blind exhibited by the wonderful girl now a student at Harvard "Annex."

Miss Haguewood is 17 years old and her story is almost a precise repetition of that of Helen Keller. The eastern girl, however, has had a great advantage over her western sister in that her teacher was more adept than Miss Haguewood's instructor.

Linnie was born at Ida Grove, Iowa, and, like Helen, was a perfectly normal child up to her eighteenth month. At that time she was stricken with a spinal disease and when she recovered it was found that she had lost the senses of sight and hearing totally. She lived in a world without sound and practically never having heard the human voice she was unable to speak, notwithstanding that the muscles and nerves used in articulating were in no wise injured. But Linnie's parents, unlike those of Miss Keller, were not rich, and were unable to engage special teachers for her. Indeed, they did not know that their child could be rescued from the awful solitude in which she lived until she was nearly 14 years old. What has been accomplished with her in that short time is almost incredible. Not long ago Miss Haguewood was presented with a beautiful typewriter, and the other day, at the request of the writer she sat down and wrote a letter, which is given below. She wrote this note without any aid whatever, never missing a letter and handling her machine as expertly as might be expected of a girl in the full possession of all her five senses. The letter is perfect. There is not a single misspelled word in the communication. Miss Haguewood's letter runs thus:

Mr. Day wants me to tell you about my typewriter. All the children and the teachers of Sioux Falls gave it to me Saturday, Feb. 27, 1897. It has made me happy. The ladies of Sioux Falls gave me a beautiful new ring. I shall not forget them. Do you think my typewriter is nice? I am visiting Mr. Simpson. We are good friends. He teases me when I go to see him in his office. I like Dakota. The blizzards blow at me and make me laugh. They are gone now. Spring made them go away. Spring means March, April and May. I shall go to my home in Delaware, Iowa, when happy June comes. They will be glad to see me. My school is the Iowa College for the Blind at Vinton, Iowa. I have many dear friends in Vinton. Some day I shall go to them. Your friend,

LINNIE HAGUEWOOD.

Until she was 12 years old Miss Haguewood was cared for like an infant. At that age she was taught the manual alphabet. In this study she made but little progress. At 14 she was taken to the asylum for the blind at Vinton, Iowa, and although at that age she was yet unable to walk she was in perfect health. When she entered the asylum she was unable to communicate a single thought to another human being. Miss Dora Donald, one of the teachers in the asylum, became interested in the girl, and determined to do what she could to help her. Editor Bernard Murphy of the Vinton Eagle took up the case, and opened a subscription for the purpose of educating little Linnie. The Iowa legislature appropriated \$500 for the purpose, and the work was begun. Miss Donald took charge of Linnie, and de-



LINNIE HAGUEWOOD.

voted all her time to her pupil. Miss Donald has worked unceasingly with her charge, and is now being rewarded by most marvelous results. Some time ago pupil and teacher came to Sioux Falls to get the benefit of the superior facilities in the school here and give Miss Donald an opportunity of studying the methods and results of the system in vogue here.

It was only until recently that Linnie began to realize that she differed in any respect from the ordinary human being. Her teacher has told her all since the two came to Sioux Falls. At first Linnie was greatly saddened. Then she began to make inquiries. She is now resigned and has announced that in spite of her defects she will make the most of her life. She has a deeply religious vein in her nature, and has the most touching and beauti-

ful ideas of heaven and the future life. Her expression is one of rare and refined beauty, and her hands—delicate, sensitive and tapering—would be the envy of a sculptor. She has lately been told about Helen Keller, and Linnie thinks that Helen, herself and a girl in Council Bluffs, Iowa, who has broken her leg, are the most unfortunate people in the world.

Miss Donald is now teaching her pupil how to talk. The method used is similar to that employed by Miss Sullivan in her education of Miss Keller. Linnie places her delicately sensitive fingers on the mouth of her teacher. Miss Donald then enunciates a sound, and the pupil endeavors to imitate it. One sound is repeated hundreds of times until it approaches perfection, and then another is tried. The various sounds are then combined, and the result is articulate speech. Miss Donald readily understands what her charge says, but others cannot. The teacher regards this work as almost hopeless, but with the patience and great success of Miss Sullivan and Miss Keller before her she could not despair. The process is tedious and long, but the results are certain if the method be persisted in.

Linnie has a wonderful memory and is a close observer with her hands. It was only through the sense of touch that she was able to learn anything. She was given an object and its name was told to her in the manual language. Greater difficulty was experienced when it was necessary to give her abstractions, verbs, adjectives and the like. So successful has her teacher been, however, that Linnie is now able to talk rapidly with her teacher, through the manual language, and to communicate with the world outside her sight, her hearing and her speech. Her vocabulary is now that of a child about 7 or 8 years old, for it must be remembered that her education did not begin until she was 14 years of age, and at that time she had no name for anything and little idea of its size, shape or use, being in effect an infant without an infant's opportunity. Her mind is very mature, however, and she is rapidly enlarging her vocabulary. Her



HELEN KELLER.

special delight in study is in mathematics, and she is able to add, multiply and divide numbers below 1,000 with wonderful accuracy on the slates provided for the blind. She is very fond of display, knows when she is well dressed, and, like others of her sex, is said to enjoy having her own way.

Miss Haguewood is able to cut and sew her own garments, to write letters on a typewriter, to read readily her Sunday school paper and her Bible and to write slowly on the tablets which are provided for the blind. By her delicate sense of touch she is able to recognize her friends, and even to remember on second meeting those whom she has noticed before. She is able to recognize at the first touch those whom she knows well. She is passionately fond of flowers, of dress and jewelry, and, next to her typewriter, her dearest possession is a gold ring with a beautiful setting, presented her by the ladies of Sioux Falls. Miss Donald says she forms a very accurate idea of the general qualities of persons by posting herself on their habits of dress.

Balloons in Scientific Observation.

The last number of the Proceedings of the German Geographical Society, says Ciel et Terre, contains a paper by Dr. A. Berson on the use of balloons in geographical explorations. As Dr. Berson has made numerous scientific ascensions, both in free and in captive balloons, his observations are extremely interesting. He notes the importance of captive balloons in Arctic exploration, and regrets that Dr. Nansen abandoned this method of investigation, which he had at first intended to employ. Dr. Berson condemns energetically the project of M. Andre, of trying to reach the pole in a free balloon. He is convinced that this aerial trip, if it should be carried out, will lead to a disaster. In his many ascensions, Mr. Berson has met with every kind of meteorological condition, and in all seasons he has found that the temperature at high altitudes decreases more rapidly, or at least, quite as rapidly, as at low altitudes, and that at heights exceeding 5,000 meters (16,400 feet) there exist temperatures lower than those deduced from the ascensions of Glaisher. Likewise, the increased in the speed of the currents, as one gets higher and higher, is greater than has been supposed. In one ascension, when the velocity of the air was only 11 kilometers (7 miles) an hour between the height of 1,000 meters (3,280 feet) and 3,000 meters (9,840 feet) this velocity attained, between 4,000 and 6,000 meters, to nearly 60 kilometers (37 miles) an hour. A marked preponderance of winds with a westerly component was also proved at great altitudes—a fact which confirms the observations of clouds, made from the surface of the earth.

Let us dignify the lowliest duties by a noble nature. It takes a greater man to do a common thing greatly than to do a great thing greatly.—F. B. Meyer.

PLEA FOR THE BIRDS.

Their Destruction Is Endangering the Forests and Orchards.

A plea for the birds is being widely disseminated in the form of a circular which contains earnest words from Mrs. Caroline B. Hoffman, local secretary of the Massachusetts Audubon society. Mrs. Hoffman tells the oft-told story of the mother heron which must be killed when brooding to obtain the white egret which is her decoration at that time, and of the cruelty of sacrificing the mother bird and her little ones for the gratification of feminine vanity. The Florida heron, she says, is annihilated. She bases her plea in this circular more particularly upon the practical grounds of the great injury to plants and forests by creatures so useful in destroying insects. She says: "Already in the southern lands of Europe are the forests perishing in a frightful manner, and not less are the orchards in danger, for against the increase of injurious insects there is no remedy when the little birds are missing. And no land in the wide world is safe against this horrid destruction." Quoting foreign criticism of bird decoration, she continues: "How foreign lands think and write about it a newspaper from Tokio, Japan, will best show. It says: 'It is not enough that the Europeans compress themselves with steel and whalebone; they also demand for adornment our beautiful and useful birds.' She concludes: 'Equally guilty of this barbarous custom is every purchaser of these birds, martyrs unto death. May these words meet with the right reception; may women at length reflect and acknowledge that there is something better, nobler, more to be desired, than this foolish style, which is bought with the blood and life of creatures fostered by the God of love. May American women come to the front and be the first to do away with this brutal practice. Everywhere our orchards, our fruit trees, are crying out to be delivered from insect pests. Competent witnesses testify that all over our country, within a generation, birds have diminished in a most rapid manner, and the injurious insects have made headway in the same degree. Setting aside all sentiment, the destruction of forests, orchards and fields ought to be sufficient to deter women from indulging in this murderous practice.'"

TOMBSTONE BROWN'S ORGAN.

One of the Most Unique Products of the West.

One of the most fine de siècle products of far western "wild and woolly-ism" is "Tombstone Brown." Brown had been alternately hobo or tramp printer, according as climate and opportunity dictated, but he finally drifted to California and anchored in Mendocino and Lake counties, where he began to take notice in matters social and political, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. Brown managed to scrape together a little money, and one day he came over the "grade" from San Francisco with a brand new second-hand wagon on which were loaded a press, a few fonts of type, ink, rollers and bundles of paper. Brown gave it out cold that he was going to start a paper, but said that the whole of society was so blank rotten that he wouldn't mingle with it. He drove on through town and off down into the bottom of a picturesque canyon, where he staked out his horses and began writing the first issue of his paper. He was the whole staff in himself.

When it came to setting the matter up in type Brown discovered that he hadn't bought any imposing stone, and with something of old Ben Franklin's "savoye faire" the editor made a quiet sneak into a graveyard and selecting a not overprosperous gravestone he carried it off to the perambulating printing office. The stone episode got out on him and hence his name of "Tombstone Brown." But Brown was not in the least worried, and turning the title to account named his journal "Tombstone Brown's Organ," and he soon made the county howl. "Brown's Organ" had a front seat in every issue that showed above the grass, and when one canyon got too warm he would hitch up and print the next issue a "little farther on." The title of the paper, drawn and engraved by Brown himself, showed a gigantic tombstone crushing to earth the emblems of opposition. The paper soon had a great vogue, but "Tombstone" could not stand success, and when last seen was moving north with a row of citizens marching up the grade behind him.

China's Scientific Awakening.

It is reported that a commercial museum has just been opened at Peking to which contributions of the tools and machines used in civilized countries, together with models and photographs of the same, are requested. The director of the museum is particularly desirous that his countrymen shall become familiar with the various kinds of plows used in the western world. He also calls for specimens of electric machines, printing presses, and in fact all the things that have contributed to the civilization and enlightenment of Europe and America.

The World's Gold.

During the year 1896, according to tables printed in the Engineering and Mining Journal, the total production of gold from all the mines of the globe was 19,522,010 ounces. The United States headed the list with 2,757,626 ounces; next came Australia with 2,114,142 ounces; the Transvaal was third with 2,089,251 ounces, and Russia stood fourth, with 1,528,742 ounces. The total value of the gold mined during the year was more than \$240,000,000.

LIFE IN OUR ARMY.

COMFORT AND DISCOMFORT
IN GARRISON POSTS.

The Officers and Their Families Comprise a Little Social World in Which Scandal Rarely Enters—More or Less Isolated.

CIVILIAN visitors at West Point during the month of June, while examinations are going on, must acquire very rosy ideas of army life. Nothing is seen, little is known and less thought of the hard work and incessant application to study that lie behind that brilliant panorama of military display that unrolls with marvellous and bewildering rapidity before the eyes of the visitor at "The Point."

Now, the Military Academy is not the army, and army life at the average military post is widely different from life at West Point. So far as the cadets are concerned their life is that of a student—one of preparation. As for the officers on duty there, they have, as a rule, heartily welcomed the order that transferred them from an isolated frontier post to West Point, and the most attractive station in the army, though the duties peculiar to that post are not by any means always agreeable to the officers manage to make their tour of duty there one long holiday.

But for the army posts, nearly every one of them is quite a distance from any center of civilization, and is, of course, very much isolated. This condition of affairs was worse before the War of the Rebellion than it is today, when the railroads practically shorten the distance between most of our garrisons and the nearest, yet still distant towns. But even as it is now, the people of the garrison are, to a great extent, cut off from society at large, if by nothing else than the difficulty experienced by civilian visitors in the effort to reach the post.

But army life, like other lives, is just what one makes it. You can extract from it enough commonplace discomfort and annoyance to gratify, satisfy and in every way accommodate the most exacting grumbler, who is always lying low in wait for a grievance, and who, like Mrs. Gummidge, in "David Copperfield," is never happy unless she is miserable. On the other hand, if, as the Holy Scriptures say: "You have the kingdom of heaven within you" in the guise of a good digestion, a hopeful and always cheerful heart, you can find an abundance of real fun in a garrison life.

Thrown together in a comparatively isolated situation, the garrison people, unless very near a large city, come to depend almost entirely upon themselves for social enjoyment. Sociables, whist parties, sewing circles for the benefit of neighboring poor, and gatherings together for progressive euchre, are organized, and under the influence of a few of the most energetic among them, generally prove to be successful. With all this friendly and frequent intercourse the usual courtesies of polite society are far more strictly observed, in my opinion, and as a matter of duty, than they are in civil life. As strict an observance of formal calls and return calls is kept up as if the parties were but slightly acquainted and separated by half the breadth of a city.

This intimate social intercourse, tempered by the formality of good breeding, results in a comradeship and mutual respect from which spring the friendships of a lifetime. The individuals of this little community have common interests. They share alike in the discomforts of the not infrequent changes of station, with the consequent and unavoidable transfer of families and household goods.

With all this there is, of course, a readiness on the part of each to help the other to whom has come a time of trouble or anxiety, or who may be inconvenienced by some unforeseen complication of unavoidable events. This mutual helpfulness often has a funny side to it. I remember at one post where I was stationed there was an officer who prided himself on being the happy possessor of the best army overcoat and cape in the garrison. This was during one of those times when congress had failed to appropriate money for the pay of the army, and the officers were not buying as many suits of clothes as usual.

This particular overcoat and cape were borrowed so often that the owner was never quite sure whether either article could be found in his quarters when he desired it for his own use. The cape was in particular demand by the youngsters who were bent girlward, and whose pay was not then more than half as much as it is now.

Another officer got into the habit of loaning his steamer trunk, which, by the way, really belonged to his wife. It was a very handy thing for one to take along who was going on court-martial duty to another station, being small and light and yet large enough to hold a full dress suit and a change of clothes. One day his wife was herself called upon to take a short journey and desired to use that particular trunk. After considerable searching it was found in the quarters of another officer, a grizzled old veteran, who had been the last to use it in its round through the garrison, but had forgotten to return it. But it was so plastered over with a picturesque pattern of baggage labels pertaining to places of which the lady had, perhaps, only heard in a vague sort of way that it was with some difficulty she identified her property.

Into such a flock of intelligent, educated and highly bred people it is but natural that there should, now and then, but rarely, as sometimes happens in other societies, come an obstreperous sheep, or several of them, whose antics attract all the more attention and all the more newspaper notoriety because of the official position and the necessarily well known names of the officers of the post where such a thing may possibly occur. But army officers are rather remarkable for being just that, for attending to their own business—and, as a rule, are unsuspicious of conduct that, while it may sometimes be somewhat unusual, is perfectly proper—any way it is none of their business. A violation of this general rule of conduct sometimes leads to a court martial and nearly always to social ostracism.

But the brightest, noblest side of garrison life is seen when the little community is threatened by a misfortune that may involve all within its limits. Such, for instance, is an epidemic of yellow fever in some southern post.

Regardless of self, the officers, their wives and the enlisted men and their families become endowed with a spirit of devotion that seems to know no fear, and that obliterated in the cause of suffering humanity all distinctions of rank or social position. Instances of this kind are too numerous to mention in a limited article like this, but the history of them all would be well worth reading.

C. A. LANGDON.

HE'D SETTLE IT.

But the Threat to Do So Had to Be Explained.

Judge Murphy was trying a case in San Rafael once. It was a murder case and bitterly contested. It had not proceeded very far before the attorneys got to loggerheads, says the San Francisco Bulletin. The attorney for the defense did his best to intimidate the attorney for the prosecution, and the prosecuting attorney retaliated with all his might. Finally matters got to such a pitch that the attorney for the prosecution turned upon his opponent and called him down in open court. Judge Murphy interrupted, saying: "Gentlemen, gentlemen, this won't do. This sort of thing is very disrespectful to the court. This is no place for such exhibitions. If you gentlemen have any differences to settle, settle them out of court."

The attorney for the defense immediately rose and said: "We have no differences, if your honor please."

"If your honor please," said the prosecuting attorney, "I wish to say that we have differences. And I wish to give notice that when court adjourns I intend to crack that man's head over there."

Judge Murphy exploded. "How dare you, sir? How dare you? This is the grossest contempt of court. How dare you come here and attempt to terrify counsel? I fine you \$50, sir; \$50."

The attorney replied: "That is rather hard on me, if your honor please. Your honor distinctly suggested that I should settle my differences with this man out of court, and I gave notice of my intention to do so. That is all. I have the highest respect and appreciation of your honor's judgment in such matters, and I felt proud to accept your honor's advice."

Judge Murphy was not proof against such subtle flattery and the fine was promptly remitted.

Dr. Abernethy's Memory.

A friend dining with the famous Dr. Abernethy on Mrs. Abernethy's birthday had composed some verses in honor of the occasion, which he repeated to the family circle after dinner. "Ah!" said Abernethy, smiling, "that is a good joke, now, your pretending to have written those verses." His friend simply rejoined that, "Such as they were, they were certainly his own." After a little good-natured bantering he began to show annoyance at Abernethy's apparent incredulity, who, thinking it time to finish the joke, said: "I know those verses very well, and I could say them by heart." His friend was amazed at Abernethy's repeating them throughout correctly, and with the greatest ease. He had fixed them in his memory, though only once read to him.

What It Costs to Travel in Private Car.

Traveling in a private car is a luxury that may now be enjoyed upon most American railroads by any one who will pay eighteen railway fares, and for eighteen berths, and bear the cost of the cook, meat and drink; but it is most frequently enjoyed, free of cost, by those who can perfectly well afford to pay for it. The charms of this method of getting about may be greatly overrated; and I have one friend who rides in a special car and tells me that to travel in that way is not always agreeable.—Scribner's.

Corner in Cornflowers.

The demand for blue cornflowers in the markets of Berlin for the decoration of persons and houses on the centenary festival of old Kaiser Wilhelm's birthday was so enormous that it was next to impossible to obtain a sufficient supply.—Berlin Das Echo.

Stewed Patty-Blowers.

Johnny, who had been out to dinner, came home and told his mother they had stewed patty blowers. Subsequently it came out that they had macaroni.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Harpoon in a Whale.

A whale recently captured in Arctic waters was found to have embodied in its side a harpoon belonging to a whaling vessel that had been out of service nearly half a century.

IT GOES UP AND DOWN

BIGGEST SEE-SAW THAT HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED.

It Is a Feature of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition—Those Who Ride Upon It Will Be Carried 200 Feet Into the Air.

A UNIQUE feature of the Tennessee Centennial, which opened at Nashville, is the greatest seesaw of any kind ever heard of. It is a mighty affair that is exactly similar in principle to the sport almost every child has enjoyed which is known as "teetering." It is the nineteenth century evolution of the pine board and the rail fence to the mighty steel columns that support two huge cars, each of which will accommodate fifty persons.

The see-saw, as the accompanying illustration shows, is composed of a central tower and a bull steel beam. This steel tower is thirty feet square at the base and seventy-five feet high to the upper pin. On this pin the beam, which is of steel, swings vertically. It is rectangular in sections, is thoroughly braced and 160 feet long. It is swung on its axis by means of two steel segments, which are affairs resembling huge croquet wickets the ends of which fasten into the beam and the rounded center slides over a portion of the tower which is prepared to receive such action. Technically speaking, pinions driven by the operating machine engage the two segments.

To the ends of the big steel beam cars are suspended—one car at each end. Each car is capable of holding fifty persons and can be lifted alternately to a point 200 feet above the ground. This is the maximum height. The length of the steel beam is also 200 feet. The cars used are similar to those attached to the Ferris wheel in Chicago. When one car is at its maximum height, the other rests upon the earth. The beams will move very slowly, the time necessary for the ascent and descent from the ground to the maximum height and vice versa being about five minutes.

So slowly will the beam move that the sense of motion to the occupants of the cars will be almost entirely lost. This is so arranged in order that very many persons whom a journey into the air of this sort would be likely to annoy with nausea, may be free from any such internal disturbance. The view to be obtained from these cars will be of extraordinary beauty. The scene of the battlefield of Nashville will be visible to the passengers, as well as the "Hermitage," the home of Andrew Jackson; Belle Meade, the famous stock farm of Tennessee, and many other points of interest.

The machinery that will move the huge see-saw is located at the bottom of the steel tower and inclosed in a small house. It is very simple, for while the tower and the huge truss beam are monsters of their sort, so delicate will be the adjustment that the task of the machinery in moving them will be comparatively easy. Every one who has ever teetered—and that means almost all the persons who will read this article—understands how necessary it was that the board used

should be nicely balanced upon the fence, or upon whatever object was its central point of support. This is the idea which has been observed in the construction of the giant see-saw.

It seems wonderful, when one thinks of it, that so great an affair as this could be adjusted with such mechanical nicety. Yet C. H. Devallos of Nashville, whose idea it is, says that were it not for that same delicate adjustment, the see-saw would be an utter failure. The question naturally arises, is it possible for the steel beam to slip and thus destroy the balance and get beyond the control of the machinery. The inventor says, however, that owing to the tremendous preheated strength of the structure, especially at the points where any strain may possibly develop, that an accident of the sort suggested is absolutely impossible.

At the time of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, or rather some months previous thereto, an idea something like that which has resulted in the construction of the see-saw was broached. The building and mechanical experts who were asked to pass upon the idea laughed at the plan and said that even in this era of wonderful creations the successful carrying out of such a project was entirely out of the question. It simply could not be done. Mr. Devallos has, however, shown that the seeming impossible is clearly practicable and his see-saw promises to be one of the greatest attractions at the Tennessee Centennial.

The only seeming impediment to the entire success and great popularity of the see-saw seems to be that on the face of it it is what the Tennessee mountaineer calls "scary." When a man stands on the ground and looks up at the top of the tower and remembers that the swing of the great truss beam would take him 200 feet from the earth with nothing but air between him and terra firma, he is likely to hes-

ROMANCE OF MAN AND WIFE.

Requisition for a Dead Husband Brings a Live One.

A romance such as is read about in novels, but seldom enacted in real life, is reported to the Boston Herald from Auburn, Me.:

Twenty-three years ago Mrs. Ruth A. Bray of this city was divorced from her husband on account of his dissipation. Bray moved to Texas, and for a long time has made Brenham his home, and engaged in business there.

This winter Mrs. Bray was very sick, and during her illness she learned that her former husband was ill and not expected to live. She had a friend write a letter to Texas making a request that if Mr. Bray died his body be sent to her.

In the meantime Mr. Bray had improved. He wrote in reply that he was still in the flesh, but if his friends in Auburn wished for his body they were welcome to it. Mrs. Bray thereupon sent her daughter to Brenham to ascertain in regard to Mr. Brenham's condition. She found him almost destitute. The daughter bought him an outfit and brought him north. He is now at the house of Mrs. Bray, in this city. Mrs. Bray is a fine woman of 65 years, and quite wealthy. Her own sickness and that of her former husband have revived all her fond affection for him, and it is said the sequel of the story will be that the couple separated for so many years will be reunited again in marriage. Some of Mrs. Bray's friends wish her to wait for awhile to be certain that her former husband has really reformed, and this she will probably do. Mr. Bray has had a hard struggle, and there would seem to be every reason that he would settle down to a quiet home life with the woman who, through all these long years, has never ceased to remember and love him as in the days of their youth.

ARE MENTAL DWARFS

SOME INTERESTING CASES OF ARRESTED DEVELOPMENT.

The Opinions of Expert Alienists—Hundreds of Adults in Every Large City with the Brains of Children—Retarded Growth.

MENTAL dwarfs are far more common than physical dwarfs, says the New York Herald. The growth of the mind may be unusually great, up to a certain period and then stop entirely, while the body continues to increase. The cause of the arrest of cerebral development is often a hidden one, and can only be surmised.

There are in this city hundreds of elderly men and women whose brains are those of children. They grow physically to their full stature, while mentally they are still in their early teens. Many of them have become gray and patriarchal in appearance. The world at large knows them merely as amiable persons, usually harmless. They are of the class designated as their own worst enemies.

Expert alienists, physicians who have devoted years of study to mental diseases, declare that the human mind may stop growing at any period. Such cases are technically called imbecility, though "weak minded" is the popular expression. The brightest boys are as liable as dull ones to have their mental growth stunted. An instance of this retarded growth still fresh in the public mind is found in the case of William G. Wood, who squandered a fortune of \$700,000 and then forged his wife's name to promissory notes. At his trial, it will be remembered, experts testified to his unaccountability owing to this condition of his mind.

Dr. George W. Jacoby, discussing the presence of a boy's mind in an adult body, said to me:

"The sufferer from this mental affliction may have been particularly bright up to the age of, say, 12 or 15, when the mind ceases to develop. I do not mean that the brain itself stays dwarfed, but the mind possesses no power to expand. The boy learns nothing more from that time in the usual way by which knowledge is acquired. He may grasp certain knowledge intuitively and hold it instinctively, but this knowledge will not benefit his mind."

"His reasoning powers—the powers that by developing and broadening mark the difference between the boy and the man—will remain in the same state of non-development at the age of 21 as they were at the age of 14. The mental feebleness will not be noticeable at the age of 18, but between that age and the recognized age of manhood it will be seen that something is missing."

"At 21 the young man with the boy's mind will be marked as an easy victim by the unscrupulous. If he falls heir to property at that age his friends should watch carefully to see that he is not deceived, for he will have the irresponsible disregard for the value of money that a schoolboy has."

"At 30 the mental vacuum will be plainly noticeable, and from that age on it will become more and more marked. A man of 60 with the mind of a boy of 12 is a sad spectacle, although some may derive gladness from it in proportion to the amount of money that the boy-man bestows upon them. At this age a man who suffers from an undeveloped mind will exhibit many of the signs of idiocy. Queer acts that would have passed unnoticed when the afflicted one was younger will be put down as the doings of a madman when the gray-haired stage of life has been reached."

"And yet it frequently happens that these undeveloped minds grasp mechanical things with a readiness that the broad-minded man would fail to show. Why this is, it is hard to say, but it is a very common accompaniment to the complaint."

"While it is impossible for one of these mental invalids to compete successfully with normal minded men in the great game of life, they can often surpass the best where mere mechanical skill is required. It is another instance of beneficent nature denying a man one thing and giving him a double share of another. There is no means known to science of remedying this mental defect. If a limb is cut off the medical man cannot make another one grow in its place. It is a condition that exists and cannot be helped. Science is hampered by the utter inability to detect the existence of the trouble until it shows itself later in the patient's life. Happily, it is a rare complaint."

Dr. Allen Fitch of West Thirty-fourth street told me that these cases of arrested development without lesion of the brain were divided by an imaginary line into idiocy and imbecility. If the arrest occurs before birth, it is idiocy; if the development is interrupted at any time before maturity, the person is an imbecile.

"Do you think it possible for mental development to continue normal up to the 15th year and then to stop?" I asked.

"Certainly," was the reply. "Randall's island is filled with such cases. In ordinary men the development of the brain continues to some period between the ages of 18 and 25. In women it stops rather earlier. Of course, the ability to study and acquire information continues. The arrest may occur at any time."

"Should a person whose brain lacks development be held responsible for a crime?" I inquired.

"In my judgment," replied Dr. Fitch, "it would not be fair to hold any person responsible whose mind was not up to the average."

All the imbeciles are by no means confined in asylums. The greater number of men with boys' brains are engaged in the ordinary vocations of life and only exceptional circumstances bring their infirmities to public notice. The streets are crowded with men who, in the event that they committed a murder, be held responsible for their acts. They are mental dwarfs, often with giant frames.

SHE WOULD—SHE WOULDN'T.

The Man at Last Became Disgusted and Lost Patience.

Michael L. Cole and Miss Katie C. Kane, an eloping couple from Jefferson county, Kentucky, arrived in Jeffersonville, Ind., one night recently, sought the services of Magistrate Hause and arranged the details of their proposed marriage, says an exchange. Cole handed the miss \$3 to pay the license. Suddenly Katie gave out the information that she did not intend to get married. This announcement was a great surprise to Cole, who naturally had the utmost confidence in the girl. Finally she was persuaded to change. A matrimonial runner was about to start to the clerk's office for the license, when the girl again changed her mind. The magistrate and Cole insisted that she follow out her intentions, but she was stoical and would not move. The fee of \$3 was handed back to Cole. This seemed too much for Miss Katie, and she decided to consent to become a bride. Cole was more than pleased at this information. The runner was ordered to go for the papers. He no sooner reached the door than the girl again refused. At this juncture the situation was too much for Cole. He gave out the statement that if he ever got out of Jeffersonville he would never return. The couple left for Louisville, the girl trying to explain to Cole that she thought it was better to postpone the wedding until another time.

AN OLD HIGHLAND WOMAN

She Was Not Going to Leave the "Auld Bit."

She had lived near Mortlach for sixty-seven years, and although the proprietor offered her and pressed her to take a charming cottage a mile or two farther down the glen, Betty would not budge, says Good Words. "I have been here the maist o' my days, and I'm no gaen to leave the auld bit," she had been there alone through all the rigor of last winter, and what must it not have been with the bitter frost, the howling storms and the wreaths of snow!

"Eh, sirs, it was terrible cauld," she told us, "and the rats were maist awfu'. I have seen them when I lookt oot o' my bed sittin', lots o' them, roun' the fire. I catcht two dozen o' them in ae day in the trap—they were that hungry." Her favorite word was "terrible." "Does the minister come to see you?" "That he does, and we had a meetin' in the farmhouse the other day, and sic a terrible lot o' folk! I'm sure there were twelve or fourteen." "What will you do, Betty, if next winter is as bad?" "That's what fears me, but the neighbors are terrible guid to me, and they say that if it comes on hard they'll just carry me to their ain house." Many little gifts were left for her by the lady of the manor, and the last word I heard was, "Eh, but ye're a terrible kind to me!"

Nastiest Thing in the World.

During 1896 the cigarette habit increased in the United States to the extent of 323,687,344 coffin nails over 1895.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The monkey colony at Gibraltar—the only wild monkeys in Europe—includes about twenty individuals at present.

A Scottish railway company has engaged a first-class speaker to give free illustrated lectures in cities and towns descriptive of the beautiful summer resorts in Scotland.

Three hundred unpublished letters by Hofer, Haspinger and others, valuable documents to historians of the Tyrol, were lately discovered in a dilapidated drug store at Bozen.

On April 10 a party of 350 Italian students and graduates started for a trip of inspection of the German universities. In future years similar trips are to be made to England and the United States.

The Berlin municipal authorities have granted a license to a society to erect in public places and squares where children are in the habit of playing automatic machines for the sale of condensed milk.

Beginning October 1, 1897, girls who have passed their 15th birthday are to be admitted to the "philosophical" courses of lectures at Austrian universities. The medical faculty, too, will probably soon be open to them.

The Olympic games, revived with success at Athens last spring, take place at Havre this year. Six thousand invitations have been issued to the athletes of all nations to join the sports from July 23 to August 1. Not many acceptances may be expected from the originators of the revival, for the Greeks just now are far too busy with a serious Olympic game of their own.

England has one member of parliament to every 10,250 electors, Ireland one for every 7,177, Scotland one for every 8,974, and Wales one for every 9,613.



THE GIANT SEE-SAW AT THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

end. Each car is capable of holding fifty persons and can be lifted alternately to a point 200 feet above the ground. This is the maximum height. The length of the steel beam is also 200 feet. The cars used are similar to those attached to the Ferris wheel in Chicago. When one car is at its maximum height, the other rests upon the earth. The beams will move very slowly, the time necessary for the ascent and descent from the ground to the maximum height and vice versa being about five minutes.

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state. There really will be no danger, but the trouble is, it is likely to seem as if there were, and to most people this is as bad as if what was feared really existed.

If the career of the see-saw at the Tennessee exposition is a success, it will mean a new era in amusement enterprises, for there is no reason why these mechanical teeters cannot be constructed on a much smaller scale. There are a great many people who possess so many years that they cannot bring themselves to confess that there still clings to them that innate love of teetering which children were able to gratify. If the see-saw makes its appearance in the great cities, the chances are that there will be no age limit upon the passengers.

Muffington's Mistake.

"All evening," said Muffington to a crowd of familiars, "I was on the kive! I was lookin' for Miss Kicherly everywhere. I had made up my mind to propose. I went into the observatory, and there, in an excluded corner, I saw her. I saw, too, the mistletoe prefixed to the palm on her right. Well, I wound up my courage and said in, 'I kissed her. At least I kissed something—I thought at first it was Miss Kicherly—I found out later my inexcusable blunder! It was the old maid aunt of the Blakes, the one with the oxygen hair and the rouged face. I thought I'd faint—conscience was slipping from me, but the old idiot wasn't fazed!' She never budge—she just looked up in my face and, says she: 'Muffie, dear, a kiss is catamount to a proposal,' and, by Jove, my lawyer says she's right!"—New York World.

Downright Robbery.

Wife—"Why did you send the doctor away before allowing him to do anything for you?" Husband—"The fool said he could cure me in three days. Why, say, I'm insured for \$40 a week and my salary's only \$20. I wonder what he takes me for!"—Cleveland Leader.

A Supposititious Case.

Powell—"But for your birth you would be my equal." Howell—"Yes; if I had never been born I suppose I should be a nonentity, too."—Demorest's Magazine.

SILVER THREADS.

A man with two faces never needs but one pair of feet.

"The moderate" drinker never touches it—one drink is excess.

The biggest debt in the world is the Christian's debt to the heathen.

Some men, if they prayed at all, would say, "Give us this day our daily grog."

Success, like a lung-testing machine, is valuable only as it measures strength.

Man should be a little lower than the angels, and not a good deal lower than the beasts.

The only way to break company with Satan, is for you to do the breaking. He never will.

A St. Louis woman was married to a freight conductor Saturday, and they are now making a honeymoon tour through the southwest in a caboose.

